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DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

75 cents per Bottle.
DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA.
Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System.
Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.
This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the appetizing properties of the Bark with the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying up to 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

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We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

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PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1890.

We hate to have to do it, but we are afraid that we must announce the termination of the career of this promising journal at an early date. Life has lost its joy for us—the bright hope of our future is "busted," all through Mr. STANLEY's despicacious action. This morning's *Daily Press* published our death-warrant at the head of the Theatre Royal advertisement—thus:—

"In consequence of the expression made use of in last night's *Telegraph* with reference to that acknowledged clever Musician, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, I advertise no more with that paper."

H. STANLEY.

We suppose there is nothing more to be said—the shutters must go up, now that our means of subsistence are so cruelly cut off—but we should just like to put ourselves right with our readers, and with Mr. STANLEY, first.

What has wrung the withers of the talented *impresario*, note, is not that we have echoed public opinion in criticising the performances of the Company—that we have expressed the belief that if we threw a stick at a dog in the street, and missed it, we should hit four men who could "lose" the STANLEY Operatic Company in either acting or singing.

It is not that the *amour propre* of the management has been trifled with in that way—the head and front of our offending is that on Monday night we referred to the "second-class trashy yclept 'Unfurl the flag,' that 'Silly Billy' 'ROBINSON (Governor of South Australia) 'is pleased to describe as a patriotic song.' Well, Mr. STANLEY, we hate to be personal, but we must respectfully repeat that 'Unfurl the flag' is the trashiest kind of Jingo twaddle that we ever want to hear, and we will further hurt your feelings some more by assuring you that the 'clever musician' Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON is a toadying old jackass for

evolving it, even though it was an instalment of the interest due on his K.C.M.G.-ship. But we read between the lines, and we see, as we have often seen before, that we have failed to pay the expected tribute of adulation in our criticisms in return for the favor of receiving Mr. STANLEY's advertising patronage. Honest comment on the alleged performances of the Company was due to our readers and to the artists who may in the future visit Hongkong, and we have not shovelled an avalanche of nauseating praise over the notices we gave, so Mr. STANLEY (to use a colloquialism) gets his back up. Let him. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON has about as close an acquaintance with Mr. STANLEY as the First Player in *Hamlet* had with Hebe, or our office goat has with the Mikado—but still Mr. STANLEY is reluctantly compelled to stop advertising with us! Well, we can't say that we are altogether sorry—it went against our grain to lend our aid in beguiling a simple public into supporting such one-horse mediocrity. We have "had our bit of trouble and we've done our bit of time" for telling the truth about Sir W. ROBINSON or his bunkum rhymes—we only feel contemptuous pity for the Imperial system which he is trying to bolster up, and amusement at the methods his theatrical today has adopted to white-wash such insincere and tuff-hunting "goings-on."

TELEGRAMS.

THE LONDON POLICE ON STRIKE.

LONDON, July 6th.
The London Police go out on a general strike to-night.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet* left Bombay for this port at noon yesterday.

THE Athletic Club meeting called for Friday next is postponed until Friday the 18th inst. at 5 o'clock.

WE learn from Bombay that the Indian Government have reduced the export duty on opium from Rs. 600 to Rs. 550, in compliance with a petition sent in by the merchants.

THE *Siam Gazette* hears that His Majesty Marie I. King of the Siam, is still hovering around Pahang. It is believed that the prolonged absence of Prince Chulalongkorn is due to the fact that he is engaged watching the maneuvers of His Majesty.

A HANGKOW contemporary says that the results of His Majesty's tour through the Malay provinces is being made evident in a way that many will rejoice at. No less than five light-houses are to be built and maintained at prominent places on the West Coast.

COCKS of three or four feet, says the *Osaka Mainichi Shinbun*, have frequently been heard of, but a much greater curiosity—a cock with six feet—has been bred by Mr. Kawamura, Rokubancho, Sendai. A good many showmen have tried to acquire it for exhibition purposes, and it is likely before long to be shown in Osaka.

SERGEANT Major Williamson, of the A. and S. Highlanders, recently took a trip to Shanghai, and whilst there exercised and instructed the Infantry Volunteers. This week Capt. Wright forwarded a substantial acknowledgment of those services, subscribed for by the corps. In the form of a heavy gold watch-chain. On the pendant was engraved the crest of the 9th Highlanders, with an appropriate inscription.

YESTERDAY afternoon Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India and "Boss" of Hongkong, was robbed of a fireman's uniform, while a thief snatched from a bamboo pole outside the Fire-Brigade Station in Queen's Road. The whole lot was worth fully two and a half dollars. When "docked" before Mr. Wodehouse this morning the light-fingered gent admitted the charge and was sent "up" for six solid weeks.

THE misdeeds of Puffi and Giger, two dogs belonging to Count Boos-Waldeck, will shortly be brought before the Austrian Parliament. These criminals reside on the estate of their master, near Pilsen, where they lead about as bad a life as any two dogs can fall on, and biting everyone who comes in their way. The local authorities have declared the Count responsible for the enormities of his pets, but as he is a member of Parliament he is judged only by his peers. Accordingly, the affair will be laid before Abgeordnetenhaus, and the debate is looked forward to with some amusement.

THE change of management or control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will, says the *Pacific Mail Chronicle*, put an end to the rumors that the line is to be withdrawn from this city. They never had any foundation in fact, although it is possible that the officers of the company may have had under consideration the idea of running a line from San Francisco to some point on Puget Sound. The change will make little difference to San Francisco. The company for years past has not been a competing line. While under the direction of Gould it received a subsidy from the overland roads to not cut rates, and there is not the slightest doubt that the new directors will follow the same course. It is reasonably certain, at least, that so long as Mr. Huntington controls the affairs of the Pacific Mail there will be no fight with the Southern Pacific.

THE *Shih-Pao* of June 12th says:—To-day is the day for the proclaiming of the first four graduates of the Hanlin College, and everybody who has a relative or friend who successfully passed the *Chin-Shih* Examinations is looking forward to it with anxious eyes to see if his name appears on the list of the graduates. The *Prinss* is from Fukien province, named Woo; the *Secundus* from Kiangsi, named Woo; the *Tertius* from Kiangsu, named Woo; and the *Quartus* from Kiangsu, named Woo. As soon as the four graduates' names appeared at the Imperial Examination Hall, the friends of their respective provinces made a day of general rejoicing by parading through all the prominent streets with music and variegated banners, and in the evening their Club houses were filled with feasting and music. Nearly the whole Capital turned out to see the grand parades and the honored graduates.

THE ways of Government officials are inscrutable. The other day one of the Siamese princes now visiting Hongkong being the head of the postal administration in Siam, desired Mr. Gourdin, acting Consul, to intimate to the Postmaster General that he was desirous of examining the system here. We are loth to say it—but Mr. Traverser either doubted his ability to explain the system or he was guilty of gross discourtesy, for in reply he forwarded—a Postal Guide! The Prince observed "I could buy that for myself," and abandoned his researches.

WE are told, says the *St. James's Gazette*, that the progressive Japanese are looking out for a new creed; they don't care much about Western religions (so they say), and the Utilitarian philosophy is too subtle (so they think); and in default of anything better, they are discussing the claims of Confucianism, which is to be cut up into bits and served out on handbills for popular consumption. But what a chance for the Positivists of Lamb's Conduit-street and Fetter-lane! They can supply everything demanded by the Japanese—a calendar, a liturgy, and a system of school treats. But what about the priests? Well, in the interests of Japan, we are prepared to part with Mr. Frederic Harrison and Professor Lecky. Or is it Theosophy that the Japanese are hankering after? There is Mrs. Annie Besant at very much at their service. But perhaps they would like something more on the Shinto lines. Well, if they want a religion without a morality we can spare them Mr. John Morley to expound the sacred mysteries of the worship of literary abstractions tempered by faith in the Grand Old Man.

IT is the standing custom at Hankow, says a native contemporary, for all the opium dealers, whether large ones or small, to pay to the Government Tls. 40,000 for permission to trade in this drug. On their paying this sum the dealers are granted a certificate authorizing them to trade. This was brought about by the Opium Guild, petitioning the Government to protect their business. But now a new set of regulations has been determined upon regarding native opium, and the dealers have been sent to the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung for approbation. His Excellency having given his sanction thereto, this new tax or duty will come into force on the 1st of the 6th moon. All the former regulations are still to be observed, i.e., pay all the *tsin* from Szechuen province down to Hankow at the various Customs stations, and a further duty on arrival at Hankow, which is called "landing tax." But now, a further sum of 12 *cash* duty on each tael of native opium imported from any part of the country that may pass through Hankow is declared. All the opium shops which have been established are allowed to carry on their business, but should any one desire to open their own shop, they will be required to pay to the Government a sum of Tls. 200 for each and every such opium shop for the privilege of trading in the drug. Should any fail to comply, the offender will be severely punished, but to all those who comply a permit will be issued enabling them to do business.

In a postscript memorial published in the *Peking Gazette*, of May 27th the Governor of Kuangsi dwells on the tendency to indulge a gambling which is rampant among the people of his province, and submits a proposal for increased severity in the application of the present law on the subject. He mentions a number of the most ruinous consequences, and states that during his tenure of office in the province, first as Financial Commissioner and subsequently as Governor, he has strictly prohibited gambling in all its forms, with the result that the vice has become somewhat prevalent. Recently, however, *well-known* lotteries have been secretly started at the provincial capital, in consequence of which a number of individuals have been arrested and brought to punishment. He says he would not venture to trouble His Majesty with these trivial details were it not for the fact that these lotteries are far more pernicious in their effects than the ordinary run of gambling establishments. Numbers of ignorant rustics get taken in by means of them, and even well-to-do tradesmen do not scruple to carry them on under the flimsy pretext that the lotteries are conducted in Hongkong. The vice is so deeply rooted that only the severest punitive measures are likely to have any effect and His Excellency therefore proposes that in future all persons convicted of keeping a gambling establishment or of participating in one should be more severely than is now provided for by law. The memorial was referred to the Board of Punishments.

BLESSED is he who expects little, for the chances are he'll not be disappointed. Thus sagely ruminated our office goat, as he meandered along to the City Hall last night to see how the Stanley's "Struck Oil!" We remember well in our younger days once, surreptitiously annexing a couple of "bobs" from the family treasury to enable us to gain a gallery view of the famous Maggie Moore troupe, in this same play. Of course, we fell over head and ears in love with Maggie (and subsequently over the knee of an indignant parent), and "Struck Oil!" has consequently ever had a halo of reminiscence wrapped round it in our mind. We didn't expect to find another "Maggie" last night, but we hoped to see some one who would at least look a little like her—but alas! We brought ourselves to anchor at 6 p.m. sharp and at that time the house wore a most dismal aspect, there being only a few persons scattered through the stalls and one faithful member in the circle. He was one of those who nightly go—

Sitting and sighing, ogling and spying
The loud whom he ogles, "fazing" and spooning
And the dear who is ogled, "fazing" and spooning
And the dear who is ogled, "fazing" and spooning

But later on things improved a bit, and although the house was only a fair one—it was quite worthy the performance. We would in the first place respectfully remind the management that when people pay \$2 to see a theatrical performance they expect that a programme will be given in to enable them to at least tell the names of the actors and actresses, and moreover most Companies who have performed here, especially in summer, have invariably provided fans right to the audience. But when, of course, there are no programmes perhaps it is expecting too much to require of finding a *cash fan* in one's seat, and last night was a scorching in a double sense. The only three in the cast worthy of notice were Miss Amy Childs as *Lilla*, Mr. Driscoll as *John Stiffell*, and Mr. Pryne as *Duncan Skinner*. Miss Childs acted last night, especially in the first two acts, in an unusually clever and intelligent manner, and as her voice was clearer than usual her three songs were also about the best rendered she has yet favored us with. It is a pity, though, that she forgot her German accent, as she did about half the time. And really the brevity of the *tsin*—Mr. Pryne, as the good that he was rewarded with a couple of rounds of hisses. He had evidently given a deal of study to the character and he acted it to the life. It is a pleasure to be able to give well merited praise to Mr. Driscoll for his impersonation of the good but difficult character of *John Stiffell*. His acting last night clearly proved that he is a comedian, but it is a pity that he does not instil more variety into his funny business. Gags and gesticulations, when repeated more than a dozen times, are apt to lose their power. However, thanks to Miss Amy Childs, and Mr. Pryne, we were able to sit out what would otherwise have been a most dreary performance.

YESTERDAY afternoon the body of a male child, apparently four months of age, was picked up by the Water Police. Owing to the sex and there being signs of violence about the body no suspicious circumstances are attached to the case. It is probable that the parents, rather than go to the expense of regular burial, threw the body into the harbour in the hope that it would be found and decently buried.

THE steamship *J. B. Say*, says the *Siam Gazette*, had a narrow escape from the Tonquin pirates during her last voyage from Bangkok to Saigon. There was a premeditated and well developed plot on part of the pirates to capture the steamer at Pulo Condore, where the pirate prisoners of the French Government are confined. Fortunately for the officers of the *J. B. Say* they arrived two hours too late, and in the meantime the plot was discovered by the prison guards. There was a fierce conflict for a time; 40 of the participants were killed and 130 wounded. The prisoners are now on the way to Cayenne.

THOMAS Ford, Acting Sergeant of Police, had two sugar "lumpers" up before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning and charged them with obstructing a thoroughfare near Kennedy town at half-past six o'clock last night. Mr. Granville Sharp, who gave evidence for the defence, stated that no obstruction had been caused. It was a *Worship*, however, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution was of opinion that to pile up sugar and sugar-bags in the place indicated was nothing short of a public nuisance, and so requested the defendants to "ante up" five Mexicans each, a demand immediately complied with.

NATIVE advices from Hankow give rather unfavourable reports of the state of tea trade in that port. There are over 100,000 chests in stock, 20,000 of the first crop, and about 80,000 of the second. Only a few dealers have made anything on their purchases, the great majority having had but poor returns. The market price of tea of the second crop is only from six to seven taels. This is under the actual cost, and after deducting all expenses leaves only a very small margin for the sellers; with foreign buyers the matter is still worse, for they only offer Tls. 4. The tea men much prefer selling to Chinese than to foreign buyers; the former ship the second crop to Hankow, whence again it is forwarded to Shansi and Honan for native consumption. It is stated that several thousand chests have thus been disposed of. Formerly the second crop was sent to Shanghai, but as this is done at a loss now, the practice has been discontinued. A parcel of the second crop of Ningchow tea has found ready sale to Russian traders at from Tls. 25 to 28. Eight tea steamers have already cleared from Hankow this season and two more are expected.

THE Imperial Court solicitor, Baron Von Koriolov, who is a personal friend of the Czar of all the Russias, was arrested a short time ago in the street of Moscow by detectives, and taken to a police station. Whether the detectives mistook him for some other man or were simply fishing indiscriminately for supposititious conspirators is not stated. At any rate, Baron Von Koriolov told who he was, and at the police station angrily protested against the treatment to which he had been subjected. Instead of accepting his statement, or waiting till enquiries were made, the captain of the head police station ordered that he should at once receive twenty-five strokes with the knout. He then apparently made enquiries, for next day he went to inform the Baron that it was "all a mistake," and immediately released him. But the flogged Baron was not to be so easily pacified. He complained at once to the Czar, and the captain of the head police station at Moscow and his detective force have been summarily discharged for flogging and arresting a member of the privileged class, which, according to Russian law, must not undergo the ordinary process—which, it seems, means flogging and gagging at the discretion of any official ruffian.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

BRITISH OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—With reference to the laboured letter which appeared in your columns last night, signed "A foreigner with British sympathies," I beg to make the following remarks, with a view to placing the truth before your readers.

First, with regard to your correspondent's ideas of reciprocity. He says that "the reason why there are no found in German vessels is that there is no inducement held out to them in the shape of adequate remuneration." It would be well if the complacent correspondent would also add that there are but few German ships which can be joined by anyone, fully 75 per cent. of the Mercantile Marine of the world being British, and the rest made up of the ships of minor nations. He would have done well, too, in the interests of truth, had he gone on to say that foreigners and Englishmen have equal rights to "ship" in the British Mercantile Service, while but 75 per cent. of the Mercantile Marine other than British is open to Britishers. Relative to Chinese and Japanese vessels he is also a few points to "leeward," for Europeans are therein taken as officers and engineers simply because the nations so employing them are incompetent to "run" the ships themselves. Englishmen, I may add, have an equal chance with Danes, Germans, and other Scandinavians in the matter of getting employment in Japanese and Chinese vessels.

In the matter of "the foreign article," if the gymnastic foreign gent is correct in his assertion that the Germans are such a very sturdy race of seamen, it is indeed surprising that they have never taken any prominent lead in maritime matters; while Great Britain has won for herself, both from military and commercial points of view, the universally acknowledged title of "Mistress of the Seas."

Yours faithfully,
BRITISH TRUTH.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1890.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

VII.

In this "issue," as you newspaper people say, I will give a resumé of my trip from Yokohama to the southward, by train to Kobe and thence by steamer to Nagasaki. Taking the train from Yokohama at ten o'clock in the morning, we reached Nagasaki the same hour at night, a very wearisome journey indeed in miserable cramped up cars the only redeeming feature in which was a magnificent view of Fusi-yama, which was obtained before reaching Nagasaki. The day was bright and the atmosphere clear as crystal so we were able to view this great mount (Fusi-yama) from base to summit. I could have passed a very pleasant half hour gazing at this so-called "snow-capped" summit, causing it to shine as bright as an "Ostler" mirror. When in full view of the great mount I asked the guard of our train to stop for a few minutes, and at the same time offered him a deuce of ten dollars. He absolutely refused and with a very threatening aspect muttered something about bribery and

corruption, police court and oh! such a look of indignation as he craned his little neck and tossed his tiny head. He looked, for all the world, just like a little bantam cock challenging a great big Cochín-China rooster. The impudent brat! I had such a mind to box his ears! Just as soon as the Imp had taken his unwelcome self off, I began to me in a vexatious manner, saying that I was fool to suppose that Japanese officials would think of accepting a bribe, even though it be a paltry railway guard. As there were other people in the car I didn't like to give him a good slap in the face and tell him to shut up; so I gave him a pinch on the arm, turned my back towards him and began to read a paper. I knew what the result would be, however, and was not astonished, a few minutes later, to see a little piece of paper fall down on my lap. I threw it on the floor and waited. Presently another *billet doux* dropped on my lap which I promptly threw out of the window. Then I heaved a deep sigh and still another scrap fell on my lap. I took it up and read the words, "My own dearest dove, pray forgive and forget your stupid old Alf." This was a complete surrender. My wounded feelings were satisfied and I, with a bewitching smile on my pretty face, turned towards him and whispered in his ear "Of course my love! But that little monkey of a Jap was too vexatious. How could you take his part? Then I gave him a squeeze and it was all over. A few minutes later we arrived at Nagasaki where our train stopped for quite a while affording us an opportunity of "doing" the town, and fashion. Nagasaki is a large town, and unlike its sister in portland neighbours Kioto and Osaka, its streets are very wide and scrupulously clean. It is the seat of a very large porcelain industry as well as that lovely *clonisme*. We visited the factories and thus passed away our time there in an instructive and very interesting manner. It was at this place that I first appreciated the very tedious and toilsome nature of the process of *clonisme* manufacture. A vase, for instance, or a bowl which composes the ground work is of metal, oftentimes bronze or spelter. Over its surface the design is delineated in the black paint with which it is coated. Gold and silver wires are then laid over it according to the pattern subsequent to which the enamelling process begins. Just as much as would cover a pin's head is taken up at a time with a camel's hair brush and laid on with the utmost care. This is done several times until, at last, the whole surface is covered; each layer of enamel being allowed to dry before the next is laid on. This complete, the last and most delicate operation, calling for the finest taste and skill of the workman, begins viz: the smoothing and "polishing" (finishing) operation. The vase in which this exquisite work is carried on are not large like our factories in Europe, but are merely little wooden houses in some of which we noticed no more than a dozen artisans, of whom four were apprentices. The term of apprenticeship to this trade is we were told four, and in some cases six, years according to the ability of the pupil. It is evidently a trade which no man could be come skilful in unless possessed of a taste for it and of great patience. Owing to the great demand for specimens of these triumphs of skilful workmanship the output is said to be twenty times what it was but ten years ago. From one of these little factories I took away (at a cost of \$4 each) a box of four was a pretty big "squeeze," a box with four lids, thereby having a sample of this special kind of workmanship in its four stages—the shaped metal, the metal painted, the point laid with silver and gold wires according to design, and then the enamelled and polished exterior. To appreciate, in a measure, the well-nigh, shall I say, interminable nature of the process it is surely necessary to take an elaborate specimen and carefully examine, through a magnifying glass, the course of the fine metal threads, the artistic manner in which the *soot ensemble* is accomplished by these diminutive, albeit interesting, people. In this as in all other trades you find here articles of enormous value—valued at fancy (very fancy) prices. For example a bowl which we greatly desired to buy was offered to us at the nominal (not phenomenal) price of \$1200. Which was brought down to \$300 ere we reached the street door. At \$300, however, the owner of the charming bowl stood, and no persuasion could get him down another cent.

Thus we parted, the little Jap clinging to his dear very dear bowl, and I with my three hundred dollars in my pocket. Some healthy "globe-trotter," a going-round-in-the-world-a-yacht young man, will probably be the happy (wise?) possessor of that wonderful old bowl some day! In the sweet by and by.

At two o'clock we found ourselves on board the train whirling along at the rate of 45 miles an hour towards Kioto, which we reached at 8 p.m. At the latter city we, of course, broke the journey and managed to spend more time and money in sight-seeing. We tarried here for a day with the express purpose of seeing the largest temple in Japan, which was approaching completion at the time of our august visit. It is well situated at the back of the city on a eminence. Its massive walls, pillars, roof and foundations show that no money was spared by its builders. Nor was patriotism, apparently, being lacking for said our truthful James (the guide) the very ropes used in lashing the scaffolding, &c., were composed of human hair—the women of eight provinces having presented their jet-black locks for the purpose. This was rather an amazing story, and if I go on to say that I saw the coils of rope with my own eyes, you will think I'm fibbing—I'll pass on to a brief report of our second visit to Osaka whither we journeyed to view a famous young giantess. Such a monster and only sixteen years of age!

She measured eight feet in height and was proportionately stout and broad, her paws being enormous and her feet simply prodigious. She could give anyone a dreadful box on the ears and with her ponderous feet could crush one's toes, corns and all! At least so she said. I need hardly say that I didn't ask her to try the experiment on my own beloved Alf, though had I seen her just after the little railway incident, above related, I really think I should have positively pressed her to perform the corn-crushing part of the programme on his ugly old feet. The poor thing, however, seemed to have lost in intelligence what she had gained in height, as she had a most stupid facial expression, almost that of an imbecile. She was being exhibited in a theatre, but as we should have had to sit down and witness a lot of wearisome mummeries before it came to her turn to appear on the stage, we went behind the scenes to see her.

The number of shows the Japanese exhibit and the fêtes and fairs they keep up are astonishing. Wherever one goes there is some sort of a fête or fair on, with endless puppet shows, theatricals and what not. There is one thing remarkable about the people, it is that with all their airs and amusements their demeanour, though gay, is decorous in the extreme and drunkenness is conspicuous by its absence. And now I've arrived in Nagasaki, famed for the large export of coal, and health resorts in the neighbourhood, I shall take my time about writing you some jottings on "things Japan-ese" generally. Volumes may yet be written about this interesting people, but my object will be to give you as much information as possible in the smallest possible compass, knowing full well that there is an ever-increasing pressure upon space in your rare and interesting columns.

THE TEA TRADE OF FUOCHOW.

It is with an ever deepening regret that we watch the decay of the principal trade of this port—tea. There is no blinking the fact that each season sees a smaller business in our staple, and that even with the lessened receipts of the leaf, there is annually more trouble and difficulty in the purchase of it at this side, and the reasons for this gradual falling off of what should be one of the best, most remunerative, and cleanest of trades, are not far to seek. They have been again and again brought to the notice of those most concerned in the business, they have been made as public as print can make them, and with what result?—Absolutely none. Is the case then hopeless? We answer unhesitatingly, whilst present conditions last, in the affirmative. Let us first look to the quality of the article now exported. It compares most unfavourably with what we were accustomed to see, say 15 to 20 years ago. The "make" is not so good, more brown and withered leaves are left in the bulk, less trouble is expended over the twisting, and more dust is found. The firing, formerly performed with great care, is now hurriedly done, and to please the "nose" of buyers, is frequently left little more than half done. The result in the "cup" can be easily guessed.

We are told by the native Tea Hongs that it is now impossible to perform the various manipulations through which the article has to pass before it reaches the foreign buyer at the same cost as in years gone by; that as of late it is cultivated Europe, so it is in this country the cost of living and of work has increased much in the last two decades, and with the usual shrug of the shoulders we are informed as a final argument, "no can help." Another cause of the falling off in quality is, from the native view, the uncertainty of the foreign demand, and strange as it may seem, the introduction into the tea districts of the telegraph. Before the wire reached the garden districts, the native buyer knew his instructions, and bought such leaf as he approved of, conveying it to his central factories, where it was speedily turned into the "fragrant" tea. Now what is the case? He goes up with instructions, it is true, but the "telegraph" controls them. No sooner has he commenced his purchases than the result of previous season's shipments to London, or elsewhere, having been received by the foreigner, with anything but satisfaction, (or some other cause for alarm) is at once either directly conveyed to the "Hong," or filters through our own native staff to it, and a little message flies up country, "wait awhile," or the equivalent of such words. The recipient of the message obeys—his purchases up to the time of its receipt are too small to make a chop—while he is waiting for permission to buy further, what becomes of the leaf so long as it is not sold?

So far as we can learn, it is half rolled and half-fired, and laid aside for a few days, until the first alarm having subsided, the requisite permission is accorded, further leaf bought, and a "chop" is made. We readily concede that we may be somewhat in error over the *modus operandi*, but some such process occurs, and is partly responsible for the falling off in quality. Of course the utter neglect of the plantations is one of the primary causes of this falling off; the excuse for such neglect, in the mouth of the grower, is the small price received by him for his leaf, which makes the grower feel that he is waiting for permission to buy further, what becomes of the leaf so long as it is not sold? So far as we can learn, it is half rolled and half-fired, and laid aside for a few days, until the first alarm having subsided, the requisite permission is accorded, further leaf bought, and a "chop" is made. We readily concede that we may be somewhat in error over the *modus operandi*, but some such process occurs, and is partly responsible for the falling off in quality. Of course the utter neglect of the plantations is one of the primary causes of this falling off; the excuse for such neglect, in the mouth of the grower, is the small price received by him for his leaf, which makes the grower feel that he is waiting for permission to buy further, what becomes of the leaf so long as it is not sold?

Again, why so much dust and broken leaf should be found in every package of tea brought to this port we fail to understand. We believe we are right in saying that the percentage found in teas at Hankow and Kiukiang is smaller than at this port, whilst to compare either with that found in teas from Ceylon is interesting, and—instructive. To praise Ceylon teas, and to laud their cleanly manufacture and the cheapness with which they are made, and to instance their fast increasing consumption not only in Europe, but in our strong hold, Australia, is nothing to the point and only calls up envious feelings, nay, even sometimes makes us cast a malicious glance at the "figures" relating to the increase of export from the "spicy vale," which are so persistently set before us in the *Echo*, and indeed we have an idea that the worthy purveyor of those figures may occasionally cast a wary look around him when returning from some festive board to his lair, lest perchance the "blitter cup" may some day overflow, and he—the most approximate cause, be—but we forbear.

Bitter it is to see—certain it is to predict the continued decay of our trade and our living, unless—what? Unless a miracle happens, the prodigies of Chinese tea, which are so numerous, are permitted to own, or at least to superintend tea gardens, and generally, this portion of the globe of most interest to us, to make a complete somersault. Is it at all likely in our time?—Communicated to *Echo*.

NATIVE OPPIUM.

IMPORTANT DECREE.

An Imperial decree was issued on the 15th of this moon in reply to a memorial sent in to the Throne by the Board of Revenue some time ago. The memorial prayed that a proper rate of duty be levied on native opium of which immense quantities are annually produced in China. The Board's memorial was sanctioned after mature consideration, in the hope that the measure would have the effect of checking somewhat the consumption of the drug, which has

winked at its production, collected duty on it on the sly and passed it, saying nothing about it in the accounts forwarded to the Board of Revenue, or only accounting for a very small proportion of the amount collected. No mention being made of the duty thus collected on the surplus opium, the officials must put this duty quietly into their pockets. It is a well-known fact that opium, being far more profitable than any other kind of produce, immense quantities must be raised, and if a proper system could be devised to check this squeezing, enormous sums would find their way into the Imperial Treasury that could be utilized for the public benefit, and might assist the Government in a large degree. His Majesty is therefore resolved that this vile abuse shall be stopped forthwith. It is learned that in the provinces of Kirin, Hich-lung-kiang, Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kiangnan, opium is grown in large quantities and sent away for consumption to various places, having paid all *thin* and duty at the stations. His Majesty therefore commands all Viceroy and Governors to bear in mind that, as the first step in putting an end to the irregularities that now exist in the collection of *thin*, they are to find out where the opium is grown in their districts, how much is produced, the price paid for it, and then take the necessary steps to levy the proper duty on it, and send in their reports at once. The officers who have hitherto been collecting the duty are to be dismissed on account of their bad conduct in cheating the Government. Three months are given to the officials in which to devise a proper method to collect the duty on the Native-grown opium. His Majesty then comments upon the fact that the Inspector General of Customs has been able to learn much more about the subject than the Native officials; and a copy of a report from Sir Robert Hart, stating the provinces where opium is grown, is ordered to be sent to the Governors and Viceroys, who are to be guided by Sir Robert's great experience in such matters. They are finally exhorted to search diligently into this subject, so that Chinese money may be kept in the country instead of sending it out to buy opium in other countries, and benefiting other people. — *Shanghai Mercury*.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Kelung, 1st July, 1890.
A short description of the fort, which Lieut. Hecht has built to the south-east of the harbour here, may be of interest to some of your readers. About 200 feet from the beach a hill rises nearly perpendicularly some 230 feet and on the top of this the fort is built. A track on the inner side of the hill, with 338 cemented steps, leads up to a place in the rear where the barracks for the garrison are, surrounded by a high stone wall. The houses here are built in regular streets, and of good material and look clean and tidy. An artesian well is being bored here; they are down to 70 feet now. From the barracks a rather steep flight of 64 stone steps leads up to the levelled top of the hill, where the batteries are. The battery in front is 230 feet above the sea level, with a very fair range out to sea and able to fire down in the harbour to about the Inner Buoy. It is an enclosed, cemented place with bomb-proof building for munition. About 100 feet further back and a little to the Eastward is another battery, some 40 feet higher than the first one; it is built in the same way with bomb-proof munition chambers. Both batteries are armed with breech-loading Armstrong guns of the last new pattern and with all modern improvements, supplied by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. They look extremely well-finished. I have no technical knowledge of this sort of work, but it seems to me that all the arrangements which I saw, when I was courteously invited to look over it, are highly creditable both to the constructor, and to the Government which ordered it to be done.

Although it takes an experienced eye to find out from seaward that there are trees at all, the place will look well when the trees, that are planted all round, grow up and from the land side the new barracks buildings, surrounded by the cemented stone wall, with vaulted gate-way, have quite a picturesque appearance. There is a lovely view from the fort over sea, hills, and dale. With the beginning of the 7th Chinese month the new company will take charge of the Government coal-mines, as near as I know. The idea is to open a new mine in the vicinity of the railway line, in a place where splendid coal abounds, and by rail and a wharf, to establish an easy and good communication with the shipping in the Inner Harbour. The Government mines at Pak Taw seem to be nearly worked out, but it is said that they can yield coal enough for a couple of years until the new mine can be put in working order.

It is about time that something is done; ever since Mr. Matheson, about 18 months ago, gave up the management, hardly any Government coal has been exported, except to the arsenals in Fuchow and Shanghai, and nearly all that was sent to Shanghai has been shockingly bad stuff. The consequence is disastrous; the natives had all their winter, last year, and supplied with bad coal for good money, as there was no competition, and went on in such a manner that Kelung coal got a name so bad, that although there now is plenty of good coal at very reasonable prices, it will take time to regain the confidence of our customers.

The Chinese official who is in charge of the working of the railway, found out some days ago that a ticket-collector was short a few hundred *cash*, something much less than a dollar; they condemned the poor fellow to 60 strokes with the bamboo. The ticket-collector, who was of good family, then went out and drowned himself. As fortunately his father is a mandarin of some standing in Taipei-fu, the whole pitiful matter has been brought before our just and energetic Governor.

Mr. A. Marquis, third engineer of the steamer *Cass*, died on the 27th June, after a few days illness of heat apoplexy. He was a native of Glasgow and was about 40 years old. Our small community and the officers from the ships buried him here in the new cemetery as well as we could without minister or missionary. This cemetery was given to us by the Chinese authorities last year; as it consists of a bed of rocks with only from one to three feet of mould over it, we hope that there may not be extensive call on the use of it, or it might be difficult to find a resting place there.

In this connection I can mention that on the whole there is very little sickness amongst the Europeans here. In North Formosa nearly all live in buildings raised up from the ground except the Customs employees, and the consequence seems to be that they have much more than their lawful share of fever and other ailments. An ice company was formed last year and the ice machine is now at full work in Twatutai; this will be a great boon to all, especially when the railway gets finished.

Nothing more worth noting this time. It is only of local interest to us that a late member of one of the missionary societies has relieved a long-felt want here by establishing himself as a butcher and baker in Twatutai. — *Shanghai Mercury*.

THE NEWFOUNDLANDERS ON THE WAR PATH.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently received an address to the Queen, voted by the Legislative Council and

House of Assembly of Newfoundland. This document has probably no parallel in the history of our Colonial Empire for the angry and threatening tone which it assumes toward the Government, except, perhaps, the dispatch in which the North American colonists in 1773 announced that they would no longer pay taxes to Great Britain and so prepared the way for the War of Independence.

The New York *Herald* publishes the most salient passages. The address says:— "We have learned with the deepest surprise and alarm that a *modus vivendi* has been entered into between your Majesty and the French Government, not only tolerating for this season the lobster factories operated by French during the last year, against which we humbly petitioned to your Majesty, but also giving the sanction of your Majesty to the erection of an indefinite number of other factories by the French during the present season."

"We beg to call to the consideration of your Majesty that there is no warrant of law, either imperial or colonial, by which the erection of lobster factories by the French on any part of the coast of this island is recognized, nor is there any statute by which British subjects can be prevented from exercising all the rights of fishing on the whole coast of this island, as well as the catching of lobsters and the erection of buildings for preserving the same in cans."

"From this it follows that solely by force exercised without sanction of law can French lobster factories be maintained, or English lobster factories be prohibited. Can it be wondered at if the naval and military authorities of this colony act without any sanction of law in dealing with this question on this island, or that certain of its inhabitants who are impoverished and brought to the verge of starvation by the action of the French Government—British subjects who see their fisheries confiscated to foreigners, their mines, minerals and timber lands locked up from their use, and their sons and daughters driven from their homes and native land—are driven by their feelings of despair to acts of retaliation?"

"The suffering and poverty caused by the action of the French to the 200,000 inhabitants of this colony can scarcely be realized by any one outside of its borders, and probably exceeds that endured by all the white subjects of your Majesty in all your colonies combined. Representing as we do these 200,000 people, we cannot refrain from expressing our indignation at the several attempts made by your Majesty's ministers during the present year by this *modus vivendi* and their action with regard to our proposed legislation, as more fully set forth hereinafter, to surpass all their predecessors in enforcing the unjust claims of the French to our ruin."

"After setting forth that several acts as to the fisheries that have been passed by the home Government, the address proceeds as follows:—"The disposition shown by the foregoing statement of plain facts to still further sacrifice the interests of your Majesty's subjects in this colony by your Majesty's imperial advisers to the claims of a foreign nation calls for the use of every means in our power to protect our country from the destruction which the French, ably aided and abetted by your Majesty's ministers, we hope and believe, unintentionally, are endeavoring to bring upon us. This colony will be satisfied with nothing short of the final removal of every French lobster factory from the shores of Newfoundland and all the means in our power will be used to that end."

"We cannot ask that the French should be deprived of the privileges granted them by treaty, though we claim that by their bounties on fish caught on the shores of our island and on the produce of fisheries prosecuted from St. Pierre and Miquelon, they are violating these terms of the treaties which stipulate that the mode of conducting the fisheries shall be the same as heretofore and no other. At the time of signing those treaties no such bounty was in existence, and we think that during the time it may well be considered as cancelling all claims of the French on Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon."

"By French aggressors on the one hand and by the enormous bounties given by the French Government, whereby they are rapidly excluding our fish from foreign markets on the other, our fishing industries and the struggling fishermen of this country must in the course of time be crushed out of existence, and those fisheries truthfully designated by Lord Bacon as 'the fisheries of Newfoundland' inferior to the mines of Mexico and Peru will be the property of aggressive and persistent France."

"In our opinion the time has arrived when submission to such glaring injustice is no longer possible and when the colony must take all and any means in its power to frustrate the designs of its despoilers, and by this appeal to your most gracious Majesty and to the people of Great Britain we desire to show that we have right and justice on our side; that such steps as we may have taken have been enforced on us by foreign aggression and by the supine acquiescence therein of your Majesty's imperial ministers. We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause the removal of all the French lobster factories from the shores of this colony, and further will withhold all fishing privileges on the coast of Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon granted to the French, until by the abolition of bounties on the produce of fisheries prosecuted from these islands the condition of matters shall be such as was contemplated at the time of concluding the treaties by which these privileges are granted."

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE," will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1890. [1014]

IMPERIAL JAPANESE CONSULATE.

NOTIFICATION.

NAGASAKI having been declared infected with CHOLERA, it is hereby notified that all Vessels coming from or via that Port will be subject to Medical Inspection at Shimomatsuki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate from this date.

MIYAKAWA KIJIRO,

Acting Consul for Japan.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1890. [1027]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The monthly Competition for the FAKI CHALLENGE CUP will take place on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4.30 P.M. Position—Standing at 200 yards, sitting or kneeling at 300 yards. Entrance Fee, 30 cents.

C. VIVIAN LADDS,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1890. [1015]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT

CLEARANCE SALE.

FURNITURE

and FURNISHING REQUISITES.

NOW PROCEEDING.

A L.O. included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

See Circulars.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY,"

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1890. [1025]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"PORT FAIRY,"

Captain Clarke, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1890. [1026]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 13th instant.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1024]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN,"

Captain K. V. Göstel, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1024]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON FOR LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1890, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN," Captain K. V. Göstel, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargoes will be received on Board until 4 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on 29th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1890. [1024]

THE HOTEL MARINA.

NOTICE OF OPENING.

THIS FIRST CLASS FLOATING HOTEL will be opened for the Accommodation of Guests on or about 1st July.

The Hotel being entirely new and fitted up with all modern improvements, Residents and the Travelling Public will here find superior accommodation.

The Table d'Hôte will be unexcelled, the "cuisine" being under the supervision of a well known and experienced Chef.

Being moored within a short distance of Kowloon Point, THE HOTEL MARINA offers Guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing Breezes, the avoidance of street noises and unwholesome odours, &c.

Separate Bathrooms and Verandahs attached to every bedroom, in which comfort and ventilation are specially considered.

Grand Promenade Deck, Commodious and Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard Room and Hair-Dressing Saloon, together with a Saltwater Swimming Bath, &c., &c.

The Hotel Launch will run half-hourly to and from Zedder's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge.

Bedrooms may now be engaged upon application to

ANDREW FOSTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1890. [1024]

Intimations.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEN, of No. 2, Duddell Street, intends shortly to publish a Register of "HOUSES TO LET" and "HOUSES WANTED," also requirements of all kinds connected with House Furnishing from those who have Furniture, &c., to sell, and also from intending purchasers.

No charge for advertising in Register.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1890. [958]

TO LET UNFURNISHED, From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate.

Splendid view of the Harbour.

Apply to

W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1890. [999]

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

N. S. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, 3 good Bed-rooms, &c. A Capital Tennis Ground. The rooms face the Harbour, and have a splendid view of Hongkong.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [965]

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

"KIMBERLEY."

BEAUTIFULLY Situated, containing Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bed-rooms, and usual Quarters.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890. [966]

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

N. O. 7B, CAINE ROAD, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, Three Bed-rooms and Bath Rooms.

Excellent Quarters for servants.

For further particulars, apply to

W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [888]

HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

PURSUANT to arrangements made at the Public Meeting held on 16th April last, a further MEETING of the FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS of this Club is called for FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 4.30 p.m., at the Hongkong Hotel.

Business to be brought before the Meeting.

1.—Confirm Minutes of previous Meeting.

2.—Discussion of proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association.

3.—Election of General Committee (by ballot).

4.—Vote of Thanks to the Government for grant of land.

W. H. YOUNG, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1890. [1016]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ending 30th June, 1890, will be payable on each instant on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. B. ALLEN, Acting Secretary, and Agency Co., Ltd., Agents.

to the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 7th July, 1890. [1017]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1020]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1021]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th July, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street, (the property of gentlemen leaving the Colony),

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

ROMAN SATIN COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP & CENTER TABLES, PICTURES, CURTAINS, FENDERS, with BRASS RAILS, FIRE BRASSES, COTTAGE PIANO, &c., TREADLE SEWING MACHINE, by Wilcox & Gibb, etc.

DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, CHEFFONNIERS, CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, LAMPS, etc., DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD and SPRING MATTRESS, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEST of DRAWERS, WARDROBES, COUCHES, BRONZE, CURTAINS, CARPETS, HOOKCASE, BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.

The above will be on view on Friday next p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1013]

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "PAKLING" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, the 9th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be examined on the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. TO-DAY, the 3rd inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [997]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000; its Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong

682-6 [95]

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [599]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July,

